NEW YORK HERAID, WEINVESDAY, ATRICKT MY 1858.

AN APPEAL FOR FREE KANSAS.

EX-GOV. REEDER IN THE TABERNACLE.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Governor.

He Won't Declare his Presidential Preferences.

HIS VIEW OF THE BORDER WAR.

He goes in for War to the Knife

AWFIL STATE OF THINGS IN KANSAS

AN INTERESTING SPEECH.

Broadway Tabernacle, last evening, to hear Mr. Andrew H. Reeder, late Governor of Kausas, who had informed the committee chosen at a late meeting for free Kansas et the Tabernacie, that he would attend. The hall was

At eight o'clock Mr. Edgar Ketchum was called to the

sely crowded, from four to five thousand persons

Mr. Reeder and his family, in relation to his appearance in New York, but was interrupted by the arrival of the tinued cheering, during which he took his seat on the orm. Mr. Reeder is a middle aged man, with a leasant banhemmie expression.

The CHAIR made a report from the committee in relaion to the funds raised by a former meeting. After due investigation the committee had resolved to pay over the port closes thus;—"Having previously paid \$346 50, mainly for the relief of individuals in Kansas, and \$1,000 ugh the Central Committee, they have accordingly paid over into the treasury of the National Committee th

siasm with which he was greeted had in some degree

Mr. Reeder was then introduced, and when the enthu-I thank you sincerely for this demonstration. It pleases me to know that here, and among this audience, there is some sympathy for the mea who are struggling for their rights upon the far off plains of Kansas. (Cheers.) If no sympathy its shown in the sigh places of government; if there is no sympathy among those who occupy the places of authority in the country, there is at least sympathy to be found among the masters of our officials—among those who have given them the "ittle brief authority" which they have so prostituted in the face of high Heaven and of this recouplic. (Applause.) I come before you to right on a mission from the tree State men of Kansas, to tell you the tale of their wrongs, and appeal to you for the aid and protection which, as cilizens of one common government, living under a constitution and laws which are common to all the people of this nation, you are bound to render. I come to you appresenting a party which has but one article in its political creed, to wit:—Making a free State of the Territory of Kansas. (Loud applause.) I come, representing a party which has thrown wide open its doors to every man. If all political shades of opinion, who will unite in that common object—a party who, in their anxiety to reach that great goal of freedom wherein lies the best destiny of this country, have ignored ail other political distinctions. (Cheers.) As the representative of citizens from a Ferritory which has no vote to cast in the coming presidental election. I come not

juriously affect any party, the responsibility is upon them, not upon me; and I shall have no regrets for my own actions, whatever I may have for theirs. (Loud cheers.) I come to you to discuss a question which rises far above the common aim of politicians, and which deeply affects the character of this republic—affects its character, not in any minor matters, not of secondary importance, but in that which constitutes its very vitality and essence—its character upon no less aquestion than whether this great model republic, which piuming itself upon ha past achievements and future premise, claims to be entitled to the admiration of all the nations of the earth, has the shillity to protect its own citizen—its character upon the doctrine of self government utself. It has been customary with us to set ourselves up before the world in the self complicancy of American citizens; as having achieved the problem of self government, and to claim that what before existed only in theory we have reduced to absolute certainty. I tell you that events have been transpiring within the last few years which should cause every man to inquire actiously whether we have demonstrated or proved our capacity for self government. Let us see, in looking over our past bistory, whether there are no events to lend the monarcus of Europe to shake their heads in joyous doubt as to whether that problem has been solved. You see in this land the peop co one of the States of the Union, with a constitution such as yours, struggling to austain themselves in the enjoyment of legal and constitutional rights, who. Inding to the experiment, are obliged to cast their laws acide and resort to revolution to bring it back to its original purity. And, far off, to the west of the Rocky Moustains, we see a popie who have proved themselves incapable of good self-government; who corrupt the stream of society in the most sacred lamily relations; who mainsain a Governor of their own choice, in de-Banced of the Pianest's accorrective of a revolution to bring it back

been aimost completed. I shall show that it wants but a very lew flishing strokes, and then proceed to demonstrate the consequences of success in this scheme to the North. (Cheers.) You know aiready that no election has ever been held upon the soil of that ferritory where the men who have been the originators of this scheme did not attend in numbers sufficient to control such election. In November, 1884, they came in large mun here from Misourit o elect a delegate to Congress, and in March, 1865, they sent in thousands to elect a Legislature, which went on to enact laws for that Torritory that are shirtly went on the control laws for that Torritory and the control such and the sufficient of the sufficient gular as depresent in the propose, in carrying out the enterprise they had long before resolved. It was in the same cool purpose and systematic plan to make Kansas a slave State that they passed a law finding indictments against the most prominent of the free State cutiens, and that they decreed the destruction of the free presses shroughout the Territory. All these things were the re-sult and action of their one single nursons. It was the slave State that they passed a law finding indictuments against the most prominent of the free State citizens, and that they decreed the destruction of the free presses brough ut the Territory. All these things were the result and action of their one single purpose. It was the pre-determined and pre-judged system and plan to make Kunnas a slave S ate. It was the deliberate resolve foretaken, to do this by force and violence, and that nothing should stop them. Such was and is their purpose, and so far they have been successful—they have succeeded. Again, in the apring of 1855, a gang of men, marched to the sound of drum and fife and well primed with whisely, were enlisted in pursuance of their plan, and were let loose upon the highways of Kansas to rob and murder the Northern free State citizens, and to drive out of the country all who could be intimidated and made to quit. These men were landed in Kansas in the spring of 1855, under the command of Colonel Bufort, of South Carolina, it was said on good authority that these men were raised from the lowest rabble and id.e vagabonds in the South, at beat of drum and sound of flie, they were raised in the name way as mercenary solciers, on the promise of regular pay, they were marched and drilled in regular military array. On their landing in Kansas they were drawn up in military flie with military music, the articles of their capagement were then read to them, by which they were bound to serve for one year, bound to obey their officers and commanders, with other stipulations. From that time to the present innoment these men have vived a purely military lie, in camp, under command of their officers and commanders, with other stipulations. From that time to the present innoment these men have vived a purely military lie, in camp, under command of their folicers, roaming in bands over the settlements, at acking travellers and not allowing any one to live in peace, and they live in the provisions, has been elicitated by their men that he saw on one continued to their f ras been pushed on, step by step, to its consummation. On the last of October, 1856, we shall have another election, and six months after that, a slave constitution wil be adopted by the men who have thus taken violen possession of Kaneas, and that constitution will be sen on to Congress. (A voice from the galery exclaimed, "Send on more rifles.") After the excitement thus produced had subsided, Gov. Reeder continued—The election will be beld under the authority of the bogus Legislaure. The men who conduct and manage that election are selected and picked for the purpose, and large bodie of armed men will be sent from Missouri to control the elections. Mark the lingenuity with which they go to work. They will not shock men's minds too much by parading these bands openly, with an avowal of their purpose, but they will have armed bands of men there, ready for their purpose, according to law. This may appear strange to you. But men who burn, and steal, and murder according to law will find little difficulty in arranging this part of their programme. On the first Moneay in October, 1856, there will be a great military training, and if we were to say that armed bands of men had been brought in to control the election, we should be told it was not so, but that it was a legal milital training. Now, then, will the United States army prevent this? In answer to this question it is sufficient to say that his election will be carried on by three picked judges, seated inside the building, who will reject what votes they please, and receive such as they please. No army officer, neither General Scott, himsel, nor any other general, can stop the corruption which will control this election. In the present state of things our people will not go to this election ner take part in it. A State constitution, will a the election ner take part in it. A State constitution, will a the election and the product of the election.

then the contest will be transferred to Congress. I would therefore proclaim with trumpet voice, if I were able, that to the becomes we must look. Every man who votes in the 1. If or members of Congress, if he does not vote for the m who will vote for the constitution adopted at Topeka, votes for the slare constitution of Kansas, which will be because in view of this great coming contes. I want every man to fix his eye u, bon this event, and act in view of this great coming contes. I want every man to be faithful to his duty in the p. emises. When that issue comes up, every man ought to need it and be prepared for it. It is the issue whether Kansas shall come n under the Topeka constitution or un. et a slave constitution. I differ with some of my friends as to the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Toombs. I thought and think still that it would bring up the question of a slave constitution before the House of Represen latives. That question must come up any how. If it is not broughtup by Mr. Toombs' bill, it will be brought up by their own action and by the steps they will take to pre cat a slave constitution, pretended to be the free choice of Kansas. When that question comes up, some will be for the one constitution and some for the other. But then there will be found men who will be for throwing both a tide, and will try to find out some middle course, and et adde the decision of the great and important issue. I hop they may not succeed. I hope my predictions relative to this contest may be verified, and that the issue w. If be brought up square and fair, and that every man, will be brought up square and fair, and that every man, will be brought up square and fair, and that every man, will be brought up square and fair, and that every man, will be brought up square and fair, and that every man will be left to decide for one side or the other. I hop bit will not be staved off. I have no more to say on the subject, than to warn every man to be careful to select the presentatives to the next Congress with a

they are sold and shipped as slaves for California, and the West Indian Islands. Is all the Western country dromed to a similar false? Slavery is bad enough in itself, but in the South it is worse than any where else, and now it seeks to grasp this Western Territory, that it may be wasted and abused. For it is a well known fact that throughout the South the institution of slavery has caused rine tenths of the soil to be wasted and abused. (Loud applause.) This is a copious question, full of instruction to the political economist. On its settlement depends our pepes for the intere glory and prosperity of our country. This is a centest between the negro laborer and the white laborer. Every laboring man at the north should remember that the free State men in Karsasa are fighting his battles, and that we have a right to be there. (Applause.) This is, in fact, a question between white men and niggers. We all look forward to some cay when there shall be a Pacific railroad. (Cheers.) There are few men whose hair is so gray that they do not hope to live to see the iron broad carrying the riches of the East to enrich the cities of the West, and bringing the wealth of China and the Indies to improve the trade and commerce of the North. Now, teil me if the Territory of Kansas and that behind should be consigned to slavery, how soon will this railroad be inished? (Many volocs—"Nover.") But if you make this Territory free, introducing schools, and academies, such thurches, and all the free institutions of the great North, you shall soon see the great Pacific railroad following cities upon their track. (Loud applause.) If all this great territory be consecrated to freedom, we may expect to see the railroad completed in fiften years. (Benewed applause.) But if it is given over to negro slavery, your response "Nover." will be found true enough. In a political point of view the question presents many important considerations. Suppose all this new territory shall be given to the South, including six or eight new States, with two

A Voice—The President and the democratic party-(Biesee.)

Mr. Rest en—Outrage after outrage is committed. The strong arm of the law, which should be the shield of the people, is one of the instruments of oppression. Our copie suffer under judicial oppression—the worst form of tyrenny. No man thinks of asking for legal redress to less of life, or damage to property. Murder stakes abrend. The clitzen finds his friend weitering in his block, and the idea of invoking the law to punish the assessin is, the last that enters his mind. Outil war wrages on ourfield—our highways are obstructed by armed band of robbers, under military rule—not a single right is left to enjoy. There was a time in the history of the Territory when the strong arm of the Executive might

Kansas was to resist the laws of the United States, and he further made out a case against a man who stight favor a clusic government, thereby west-ting the story for the year of the property of the propert

pers were circulated among the audience. And then

The Richmond Whig, in order to test the fidelity of the rigger driving democracy to the cause of the South, proposes that an electoral ticket be framed of eight demo crats and seven whigh and Americans, to be supported by all parties in Virginia, with the distinct understanding and agreement that the fifteen electoral votes of Virginia shall be cast for Mr. Buchanan if he gets more Folmore, if he gets more than Mr. Buchanan. The Whig says the plan will insure the vote of Virginia to the candidate most likely to deleat Fremont.

Fixty nine old line whigs of Detroit have issued an address to the whigs of Michigan, requesting their co-opera-

tion in supporting James Buchanan for the Presidency. The Jamestown, N. Y., Jeurnal, whose editor was delegate to the convention in this city which nominated Colonel Fremont, published the following fact in the poli-tical history of General Gustavus Adeiphus Scroggs, the vanquished antagonist of George Law, and the right hand man of Mr. Fillmore:—

show that the demogratic nominees for Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney General, on the State ticket, have seen elected by large majorities. Chief Justice Semplif val no opposition, and Judges Wheeler and Lipscomb-for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, are far ahead of General Jennings.

The Newberry, S. C., Mirror gives an account of a

irthday party to Preston S. Brooks, at Washington, at which the correspondent of that paper was present.

Among the guers were Sensiore Butler and Douglas, and other leading Diends of the seiministration. Gen. Quitman availed himself of the occasion to present Mr. Brooks he had inspired the citizens of Holmes county, Missis-ippi, by his attempt to murder Mr. Sumner. General duly reported in the South Carolina paper, in the course of which he accorded to him the chief virtues recognized in his part of the country.

D Washington.

Gov. Wise and the Virginia Board of Public Works, and other gentlemen, are on a visit to the Blue Ridge Tunnel.

Miss Amelia Bloomer denies belog the originator of the celebrated Boomer costume, and gives the credit (1) to Mrs. Miller, daughter of Gerris Smith. She says Mrs. Mand been wearing the breeches some two or three months before berself, and others were induced to adopt the style.

pelitan Hotel.

ARRIVALE.

At the Clarenden—Mr and Mrs J H Wellen, Michigan; R K
Swith, Chicago; N Berry, Faris; Jno H Crane, Hallimore; H
Jartwright, England; D A Booth, New York, Baron Oster
Speken, Washington; A L Elwyn, Philadelphas, R W Kendali,
Blecken; L Edgerton, Chaa Isham, H Blydenburgh, New York

lesses: L'Edgerton, Chas Islam, H Blydenburgh, New York, From Savannah in steamship Augusta—J Inguson, G W Garmany and isdy, Mrs Lecompie, infant and servant; Mrs C A Chapin, Mrs Rosenberg and infant, F Sibler, Mrs B Baseack, Musc G Greene, Musc G Greene, Musc H Bilmensewig, N Tiff, P Jacobs, H Frater, W H Eilhett, Rev S French, W W Sarter, C R Pringle, P Haylen, Q D Harvard, C Appel, Miss S D Floyd, Miss A Mct onkey, J A Barron, E Fingerald, J Hastlings, L F Riggs, M I avin, E J Clayton, J F S Hessid, G S Wilson, G C Rice, E Patm, J Schpp, J P Collins, M P Ellis J M Resenwald, J McKenna, H B Davis, D W Dresser, J New—14 in the steerage.

FREMONT MASS CONVENTION IN JESSEY CITY.

A mass Convention of the citizens of Jersey City was eld yesterday in the public square, and was attended by the occasion performed some spirit stirring airs, and some ed to enjoy the proceedings with as much zest as the sent, and their banner, which bore the foll-tion, was displayed on the platform:-

The meeting was called to order by ex-Alderman A. H.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously

The following resolutions were read and unanimossly a dopted:

Rescrived, That the maintrnance of the principles promoting and is the Declaration of Independence, and imbodied in the federal constitution, are essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the federal constitution is the rights of the States, and the union of the States and and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evide at truth that all men are endowed with the inailentable right of fig. liberty and the pursuit of hispitoses, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our federal powern meant is to great these rights to all persons under its executive jurisdiction. That as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavkry in all our mational territory, ordained that to person shall be deprived of life, therty or property, without they process of liw, it becomes our stay to maintain this provides of the constitution against all attempts to violate it, for the yau pose of establishing slavery in the Territories of the United States by sositive legislation, prohibiting its existence.

King and others, the meeting adjourned till the evening chusetts, would be present.

In the evening the supporters of Fremont turned ou in still more imporing numbers. Processions arrived rupted the speakers, and quiet was scarcely restored ere came to the rendezvous in a train of nine cars, and were insufficient to supply the demand, and groups col iccted in the approaches, and organized on their own account. Bendres blazed in every direction, rockets ran

were insufficient to supply the demand, and groups collected in the approaches, and organized on their own account. Bendres blazed in every direction, rockets ran up from the Jersey shore, and in the streets banner after banner bore the names of fremont and Bayton.

The German turned out en mans, following the stampede of their countrymen throughout the States. Everywhere the greatest enclusiasme prevalled; and if anything can be judged from this commencement, New Jersey must no longer be considered doubtful.

Mr. Van Winkte presided at the central platform, and at S.P. M. called upon Mr. Scater, of New York. Mr. Savisk stated it was useless his attempting to be heard by such a multitude, and advised them to form another meeting on the confines of the crowd. The speaker submitted the various Presidential candidates to a rigid examination. He said the present couts is reminded bim of a game of cards he used to piny when young, in which here was a "detamny" bend, Millard Fillmore was that demmy, and Kentucky at last had shown she wouldn't take dummy up.

After a song from the l'atternon Glee Club,
Mr. R. D. litesty, of Ohio, was introduced. He began by stating tant Chio was not his native State; he had the mistortune to be born in New Hamphire, but was always proud of the land of his birth until Frank Pierce became President of the United States, and he had blushed for himself ever since. Ohio is sale for Fremont, and we are now only working to see how big a majority we can roll up for the Pathinder. The speaker then reviewed the past his tory of Kansas, and in the course of his remarks characterized Sheriff Jones as so mean a man that he played poker at twenty-five cents and. The American people have now three platform is constructed so as to conceal artful dodger. Millard Fillmore is just like the frichmen's fica as soon as you put your finger upon him on any point he ian't there. He is held up to us an Protestant, and yet went to Rome, and had a good time with the Fouch Puring his administration he slowed his

Nosh, Miriam and the Jews in Captivity are missing When last heard from, in April last, they were on er al-bition in Mobile. The artist would like to ascertain their

Just 1912. The man who fell and instant, g died while crossit g the fields between Jerzey City and Communipaw on Merday, has been identified as Mr. Borden Pluro, captain of the schooner Adelaide, from West Creek, Ocean bousty, N. J. He was thirty, years of age. Coroner Fyrar held the inquest.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

in the Leavemorth City Journal of the 17th—last Saturday morning—we find numerous articles on the subject of recent outrages committed by Lauc's men upper the people of Kausas, but they are in a very disjointed shape.

In the Levenworth Chy Journal of the Pin-last seturday morning—we find numerous articles on the subject of recent outrages committed by laure's new upper the people of Kausas, but they are in a very disjointed shape.

Before orroceeding to give the news fermished by the countral, it may be well to allude to the account of the capture of Franklin, contained in the Lecompton Franklin, contained in the Lecompton Franklin contained in the Lecompton Franklin on Tuesday night, about 16 o'clook.

They numbered some 250 strong and kept up the strack for about few hours. The citizens of Franklin collected in a log hot we, and defended themselves bravely for this length of these sagnist superior numbers. Finding that they could not dissolde them; the assailants filled a wagon with hay, and setting it on fire, backed it up to the house, whereupon the inmates had to leave it to escape the flames. The secondreis then entered the Post office, and robbed it of about \$60 in cash, all the bed blankets and clothing which they could find, and many other things, in fast everything they could say their hands on.

They first went to Erankli v and demanded Judge Fain, the County assessor for Bong is county, and another man by the name of Ruggles. It will be remembered that these Lawrencettes held a meeting some time since and declared that the Assessor is Bond to the street of the successfully two hundred tad fifty of their ensuits in Lawrence they immedia thy proceeded to Frankliten men in Franklits at the time of the attack, and they fought successfully two hundred tad fifty of their ensuits and ternal chanded the Assessor. There were only about flitten men in Franklits at the time of the attack, and they fought, is said to five been notified that if he did not pive them up he would be attacked, that they had sustained a loss of some sixteen killed and we unded. There were only about the new to the first and they have the new to the first and they have the been done.

The Journal, under the head of "It is Bloody Issue Bryanklis, Is

men out of Douglas county, and destroying their preperty.

On the 15th a party of eighteen pro slavery men, being
aurrounded by Lane's men, cut their way through, with
the loss of two men killed and then wounded.

Gen. Clark, United States agent for the Potta wotomies,
escaped with his family across the river, before Lame's
men reached that point, and are at Leavenworth Chy.
Gov. Shannon and nearly all the citizens of Lecompton
had abandoned that place. Lifett Woodson, who was
forted in a house with his family, was taken prisoner, and
his house burned down.

A fight took place on the 14th near Ossawstomie, between two hundred abolitionists and tweive pro slavery
men—the latter in a fort—and the result was, the killing
of fourteen abolituonists and the wive pro slavery
we have the Berder Buylan of Saturday last, in which
we find denalled statements of saveral of the affairs to
which altius on has been made, and we proceed to give
them at full length.

The first is a letter from Mr. R. S. Crane, a citizen of
Franklin:—

able papers. They then proceeded to S. Crane, Jr.'s, dwelling house, and took from there about thirty United States muskets and one piece of artillery, a six pounder. From Mr. S. R. Ruckles they took \$425, a gold watch wo th \$125 and about \$450 worth of clothing. From Mr. Barnes they took a large lot of clothing, from Mr. Barnes they took a large lot of clothing, from Mr. Barnes they took a barge lot of clothing, from Mr. Barnes they took a beautiful to clothing, for course and notes, and about \$125 worth of clothing, for, from Judge Fame they took a line horse.

We killed seven of the abolitionlets and wounded a great many. No one touched on the pro-slavery side.

The following address was issued at Westport on the 16th:—

Ioth:—

To THE PUBLIC.

It has been our duty to keep correctly and fully advised of the movements of the abolitionists. We knew that, since Iane commenced his march, the abolitionists in the Territory were engaged in stealing borness to mound his men, organizing and proparing immediately on their arrival to carry out their avowed purpose of expelling or exterminating every pro-slavery settler.

We have seen them daily becoming more daring an Lane's party advanced. We have endeavored to propare our friends for the end, which was foreseen and which we now have to announce.

LANE'S MEN HAVE ARRIVED—CIVIL WAR IS SECTION.

Lane's party advanced. We have endeavored to propare our friends for the end, which was forescen and which we now have to amounce.

LANE'S MEN HAVE ARRIVED—CIVIL WAR IS SEDUM—On the 'thi last. Brown, the notorious assawsh and robber, with a party of about three hundred abolitonists, attacked and drove into Missouri, Cook and a colony, of Georgians which had settled near Ossawattamie. This colony was unarmed, and nombered in all, men, wemen, children nake assay, about two hundred. Their houses were burned, all their property (even to the clockes of the children) taken or destroyed.

On the 17th inst. a party numbering some fifty attacked to the house of Mr. White, in Lykins county, and drove him into Missouri, robbing him of everything. Is is a free State man, but sustains the laws, and was attacked for attempting to procure the arrest of the muriserers of Wilkinson.

On the 12th inst., 300 abolitionists, under Brown, many of them Lane's men, attacked a house occupied by the pro-slavery men in Franklin. Our friends, numbering but 14, made a gallant fight until their house was set on fire. The abolitionists took the cannon which had been left at that place, all the Territorial arms that were deposited there, broke open and robbed the Post office. On the 15th inst., they proceeded to at the Treadwell's settlement, in Douglass county, numbering about 30 mm. The abolitionists numbered about 400; men, under the command of Brown and Walker, well in cunted and armed. They planted the cannon, which had been takes at Franklin, and attempted to surround Treadwell's party. The latter, overpowered and scarce of annumition, altempted to escape; but as they were an foot, we found them. Our frances are constantly coming in, robbed and plundered.

Hourly expresses arrive aunor incing the progress of the traiters. We have not time the given them. Our friends on the nort hale, scattered and unprepared, will then be extern massed and expolled.

We give you no more to make and their home, to raily instantly to the Assay.

The sholi

Refine clice, on the 13-h. It is dated at Westport:

TO THE PUBLIC.

It somet mes becomes necessary for individuals as well as comment these to defend their rights and their honor, and in accordance with this we propose to give the public astatem and of lacts in regard to the burning of the honor of the Otorgia Colony, at New Georgia, K. T.

It was yesterday reported in Westport and Kansas City the Athe houses of the colony had been burned by the embers of the colony, that it was done by them for effect, and that the members of the colony wanted to get up an excitement, and also that John C. McCoy hat written a letter to that effect to the Kansas City Enterprise. In the lirst place, we pronounce the charge false in every particular; and we, as members of the colony, know that our houses were burned by Brown's men, (the same who committed the Ossawatomie murders?) True, our women and children, together with our sick men, had been removed on account of threats having been made against us, and the remainder, with the exception of a guard of six men, were coaltered in different places—some on their cleims, and others attending to business for the colony when the statek was made. Thee of the guard have accaped—the other three have not as yet been heard from Thethree was excepted testify that several shots were fired and that a speech was made by the abolition leader who and that a speech was made by the abolition leader who and that a speech was made by the abolition leader who and that a speech was made by the abolition leader who and that a speech was made by the abolition leader who are the colony.